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BOMBAY RIOTS CONTINUE

Sixty Dead, Over 200 Injured Interim Govt. Sworn In

NEGOTIATIONS

London, Sept. 2.
League radio reported today that Hungary is willing to negotiate with Czechoslovakia for the exchange of territory. Hungary, according to this report, would be willing to cede to Czechoslovakia the district south of Komorn, in exchange for Zhitni Ostrov, the island in the Danube.

The negotiations are to be conducted in Paris by Dr. Gyenes, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, according to the radio, which added that the matter has been discussed at a meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet.—Reuter.

GREEKS FAVOUR KING

Athens, Sept. 2.
Official returns for Athens and Piraeus announced today show 55 percent votes for the return of the king and 45 per cent against.

The Greek Minister of Public Order, Mr. Spiro Theotokis, stated tonight that all was quiet throughout Greece today. He added: "Apart from very minor incidents already reported, an affray between the Communists and the Gendarmerie was going on this evening outside the village of Archantikin in Thessaly, while the voting in the village itself was proceeding normally."

A report from Athens discloses that five people were killed and seven injured when a motor lorry struck a mine, alleged to have been placed by anarchists, near Karditsa, in Thessaly, in the port of Volos armed police were said to have beaten off a Communist attack on a polling station and incidents between Right and Left wing supporters were reported from the island of Cephalonia.

Merry-Making

The villagers in Attica, north of Athens—predominantly Monarchist—made the plebiscite the occasion for private and public merry-making. After voting they went to their homes to eat and drink local resinated wine, the public sale of which had been banned until after the plebiscite. Then they poured out into the village streets carrying portraits of King George and singing and dancing.

The British destroyer "Chaparral" left Salonika 36 hours after her arrival, at the request of a representative of the Allied mission observing the Greek elections, to

Jewish Refusal Now A Certainty

Jerusalem, Sept. 2.

The decision whether or not the Jewish Agency will accept the British invitation to attend the London Conference on Palestine hung in the balance this afternoon as the inner Zionist Council considered whether they should uphold the resolutions adopted by the Agency's Executive in Paris a fortnight ago.

The resolutions, which were communicated to the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency, on Aug. 16, were reliably reported here to be on the following lines:

Firstly, the Agency cannot and will not participate in the conference on the basis of the British plan, announced by the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in the House of Commons (providing for Arab and Jewish provinces with a large measure of autonomy but with the central government having authority on defence, foreign relations, customs and excise).

Secondly, the Agency will participate in the conference if the basis is on the creation of a Jewish state.

Thirdly, the Jewish Agency reserves the right to appoint its representatives.

On Other Pages

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- Page Four: Jap. Sows Its Seed Business Dealings With Carroll.
- Page Five: Court Told Accused Stole Red Cross Parcel.
- Page Six: "Glorious Shop" Issue in British Unionism.
- Page Seven: Bull Stock Markets Expected to Resume.
- Page Eight: Preparing To Go Back To Clivity Street.
- Page Nine: Macao Soccer Results, Finger-Limp Finish at Tourist and Other Sports, etc.

Ten-Minute Gun Duel

Another gun battle occurred on the early morning of Sunday, when four alleged armed robbers were apprehended at the junction of Queen's Road West and Possession Street.

A police party under Detective-Inspector Wilcox and Saul and Chinese Sub-Inspector Lam Yung-hon and several Chinese detectives, went to Possession Street on information received. Several suspicious characters, when challenged, replied firing.

Fire was exchanged for ten minutes, after which four men were arrested and two automatic pistols seized. There were no casualties.

put an end to speculation and to avoid false interpretation of the destroyer's visit.—Reuter.

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The police opened fire in Bombay this morning to disperse a seething crowd of Pathans (North-west frontier Moslems) and Hindu workers, who fought briefly but savagely with knives, soda-water bottles and stones in the Unmarkal—mixed locality, where disturbances which began yesterday spread today.

All quarters of the city where there is any likelihood of further trouble are being constantly patrolled by British and Indian troops, the latter including turbaned Sikhs and steel-helmeted Gurkhas. From dawn, armed police have been scouring the city in a roundup of tough characters known likely to foment trouble and 500 of these types have already been rounded up.

(Associated Press adds that sporadic assaults continued throughout the day and there were at least 60 dead by early afternoon. A 24-hour curfew was imposed for two days and some 600 arrests were made during the morning. Of 200 or more injured, 22 are in a critical condition.)

The drafting-in of troops and the holding of 10,000 in readiness is part of the "master plan" to deal with such emergencies. All British army vehicles moving through the city are now heavily armed.

Trouble so far has at no time reached the European business and residential quarters, where shops are open as usual. In the riot area, however, no tramcars or buses are running.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Wilson, today conferred on the riot situation with the chief magistrate of Bombay Presidency, Mr. Oscar Brown.

"Nearing Normal"

At 1.30 p.m. today the Government of Bombay issued a note to the press, stating: "Except for a few stray cases of stabbing in one or two areas, the situation in the city is nearing normal."

The note added: "About 500 persons have been rounded up so far; this process is continuing and will be intensified during the day."—Reuter.

Govt. Sworn In

New Delhi, Sept. 2.
Seven members of India's first popular government today took oaths of office. The group was led by the Congress Party leader, J. B. Kripalani. The oaths were taken before Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India.

All but one were wearing white homespun khaddar, popularized by Mahatma Gandhi, as they swore fealty to the King of England, to faithfully discharge their duties and to keep official secrets.

Outside the high fence surrounding the Vice-Regal Lodge, about 500 cheering spectators waited for the appearance of the new ministers. Those sworn in were Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Asaf Ali, Jagjivan Ram and Sarat Chandra Bose. Nehru was the only member not wearing khaddar. He is a Moslem.

During the ceremony, an armed contingent of Indian troops and British officers guarded strategic points in New Delhi's bazaar section.—Associated Press.

"Norfolk" Arrives

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The British cruiser "Norfolk" (9,235 tons) dropped anchor in Bombay during the night. Naval circles declined to connect the arrival of the cruiser with the disturbances, but it is believed that ever since the Royal Indian Navy riots in February, it has been the official policy to keep heavy British naval units in Indian waters for sudden call if required.—Reuter.

MORE WIVES COMING!

Information has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that some 250 passages for families from U.K. to Hong Kong have been provisionally allotted in s.s. "Empress of Australia" leaving U.K. about Sept. 22.

In addition, it is expected that the s.s. "Otranto" will be leaving U.K. about Sept. 14. Some 200 berths will be available for Hong Kong, the majority of which will be offered to families and women workers.

London Food Supply Threat

London, Sept. 2.
London's food supplies were again threatened today when more than 3,000 workers and drivers struck at Smithfield market in support of the closed shop campaign.

The strike began at 3 a.m. when an ultimatum of the strikers—who are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union—called on non-unionists and members of the Smithfield guild of clerks and salesmen to join the union.

"A big battle" between the opposing factions was predicted by an official of the strikers' union.

Meanwhile, 1,500 tons of fresh meat at the market is in danger of becoming unfit for consumption if left for any length of time. Several of London's suburban meat markets are also reported to be affected.

The London Passenger Transport Board today dismissed 12 tramway men who had until yesterday to join the Transport and General Workers' Union, following the agreement between the Board and Union last week for closed shop.

The National Passenger Workers' Union, to which the dismissed men belong, is taking legal advice today on the situation.—Reuter.

but was tackled on either side by burly commissioners and held after climbing seven steps. His flagstaff was taken away from him and he was held in an ante-room until seen by Mr. Velodi. His pockets were stuffed with miniature yellow, white and green tricolours of the Congress Party.

The Deputy High Commissioner told me: "This man saw me and said that he wanted the flag to be flown from India House. I told him that there were matters which required very careful consideration. He agreed and said that he would leave the flag with me."—Reuter.

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'Scarface' Reviles Co-Defendants

Scenes seldom paralleled in the annals of the Colony's police courts were witnessed at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday after an announcement by the Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, following the conviction of nine Hokies charged variously on ten counts of demanding money with menaces, that they were to be recommended for banishment.

On hearing the interpreter, eight of the nine accused went down on their knees and with cupped hands begged for mercy. The fourth accused, Chan Cho Hung alias Mang Kai Tsai ("Scarface") remained standing in indecision for a moment, descended to his knees, arose again and began reviling the other accused.

On being shepherded together to be led down to the cells, "Scarface" turned to the police officer prosecuting, Det.-Insp. W. Williamson, held up his thumb and said "I am a first class type just as you are."

As he said this, a police sergeant on duty in the dock fell, apparently tripped up, and a melee started wherein all nine Hokies had to be pushed, pulled or carried bodily down the steps.

The wails of women, probably relatives of the accused, rent the air and several of the accused kept shouting.

Sentences of two years' hard labour imposed on each of the accused ended one of the longest police court trials of the year.

The Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, was interrupted by one of the accused shouting as he was reading his judgment and severely censured all accused against any repetition of the disturbance.

In his address to the Court prior to passing of sentence, Det.-Insp. Williamson said that the nine accused were members of a gang of 38 men who had been banished from their native district in Chichow and had for months terrorized Kowloon.

"Bullies," he said, "they are cowardly bullies," Insp. Williamson said, "and it appears that every one of their victims was a woman."

Evidence had been given at earlier stages of the trial that they had terrorized women whom they accused of being prostitutes and had demanded a fee payable to them as officials of the Chichow Government.

One witness gave evidence also of about 40 men encircling her in Jordan Road one night, and drawing daggers which, she said, they pointed at her. Two witnesses told of "orders" that they join the Triad Society.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

BORDER RAIDS

Belgrade, Sept. 2.
The Yugoslav News Agency correspondent at Skopje, southern Serbia, reported that 30 Slavs were kidnapped from five villages near the frontier by Greek monarchist bands helped by the Greek police.

The correspondent said today that two of the peasants died from ill-treatment and the rest were taken to a concentration camp. The Belgrade Radio said that 100 people from two other villages were similarly taken away.

The Greek monarchists and police, the radio said, asked the people: "Are you Greek or Slav?" Those who answered "Slav" were taken away.—Reuter.

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Cycle Riders Demonstrate

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in Statue Square yesterday morning when some 2,000 bicycle riders collected round the Cenotaph with their machines in a protest demonstration against Government's ban on pillion-riding.

The demonstration had been well organized and was orderly throughout. The riders, with their cycles arrived by the various district groups, each with a coloured paper pennant on their machines.

Some thousand of the demonstrators were from Kowloon and crossed the harbour with their bicycles by the ferries.

As each group arrived it lined up its machines and then joined earlier arrivals on the grass plots in the Square.

A spokesman of the demonstrators told the "China Mail" that Government's ban on pillion-riding, which came into force on Sunday, had thrown some 2,000 men out of work. He said that following the recent warning to bicycle riders about 1,000 had managed to obtain employment elsewhere but roughly

2,000 had not managed to find other jobs.

The men had drawn up a petition, he said, which was being presented to the Commissioner of Police in the afternoon, asking for the ban to be rescinded until the end of the year by which time the riders hoped to find employment.

The spokesman added that several riders who had defied the ban in Kowloon had been arrested following repeated Police warnings. When a bicycle with a passenger was stopped by the Police, he said, the passenger was dismounted but got on again after the policeman had gone.

Some of the demonstrators said they would turn the demonstration into a sit-down affair until their petition had been granted.

MOSLEMS OUT TO HAMSTRING NEHRU

Lahore, Sept. 1.
Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, prominent Punjab member of the Moslem League, told a meeting here that the aim of the Moslem League's "Direct Action" campaign was to "paralyse Pandit Nehru's Government."

He suggested it might take the form of a "No Rent" campaign and a social and political boycott of Hindus and Britons.

He also visualized a "Scorch Surplus Food Policy" to prevent surplus food in a Moslem majority area "falling into the hands of our enemies."—Reuter.

when it became known that the Commissioner of Police had told the delegates that ample notices had been given that pillion-riding was forbidden and that the law must now be enforced.

The men were told that they could continue to operate outside city limits, which, on the island, were west of the Pokfulam Pavilion, and east of the R.N. Football Ground at Quarry Bay; and on the mainland, beyond Boundary Street.

The men waited till after 8 p.m.

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Canadian Seamen in Brawl

A number of Canadian merchant seamen were involved in a free-for-all in the China Emporium ballroom last night when one of them mislaid a cigarette-case. The fight grew to such proportions that the Police Emergency Unit had to turn out.

Eye-witnesses told the "China Mail" that about 11 p.m. one of the sailors suddenly mislaid his cigarette case. He accused a young Chinese couple who had just got up from an adjoining table to dance.

A further argument followed and although attempts were made to pacify all concerned the manager eventually had to send for the police. Three burly Shanghai C.P.C.s arrived from the street outside and this was the signal for the free-for-all to start.

Chairs and bottles were thrown all over the place and the constables themselves came in for some rough handling. A ballroom employee had to be sent to hospital.

The seamen then apparently decided to make a break for it. The eight of them took the lift down themselves and the fight continued in the street when those in the ballroom had run down the stairs in pursuit. They then broke up and ran.

Cool Handling

Some got down to the waterfront, where they were picked up later by the Police, while others ran into the hastily-summoned Emergency Unit outside the King's Theatre.

Some difficulty was experienced getting the men into the van and it was chiefly thanks to cool, in-nerturbable handling (of both the men themselves and of other shipmates who arrived on the scene) by Sub-Inspector Kinloch, in charge of the riot squad, that prevented another free-for-all in the street.

By the time everyone had gotten down to Central Police Station there was quite a crowd, what with the arrested men, their shipmates, a ship's officer, the manager of the ballroom and other interested parties.

At the time of going to press, attempts were still being made to get the release of the men, whose ship is due to sail this morning.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—A weak anti-cyclone extends east and north-east from South-east China. A low pressure trough stretches from South Indo-China to the Caroline and another is moving eastwards across Central China.

Today's forecast:—Light east to south-east winds, weather continuing fair and very warm.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 90.9 deg. Minimum: 79.8 deg. Sunshine: 10.4 hours. Rainfall: Nil. Max. Rel. Humidity: 96 per cent.

"MISCONDUCT"

Jerusalem, Sept. 2.
British paratroops were today continuing their search for arms in the southern Palestinian Jewish villages of Dorch and Ruhama for the sixth consecutive day.

Both villages are cut off from outside communication.

Habarov newspapers today gave long "eyewitness accounts" of alleged cases of misconduct by paratroops.—Reuter.

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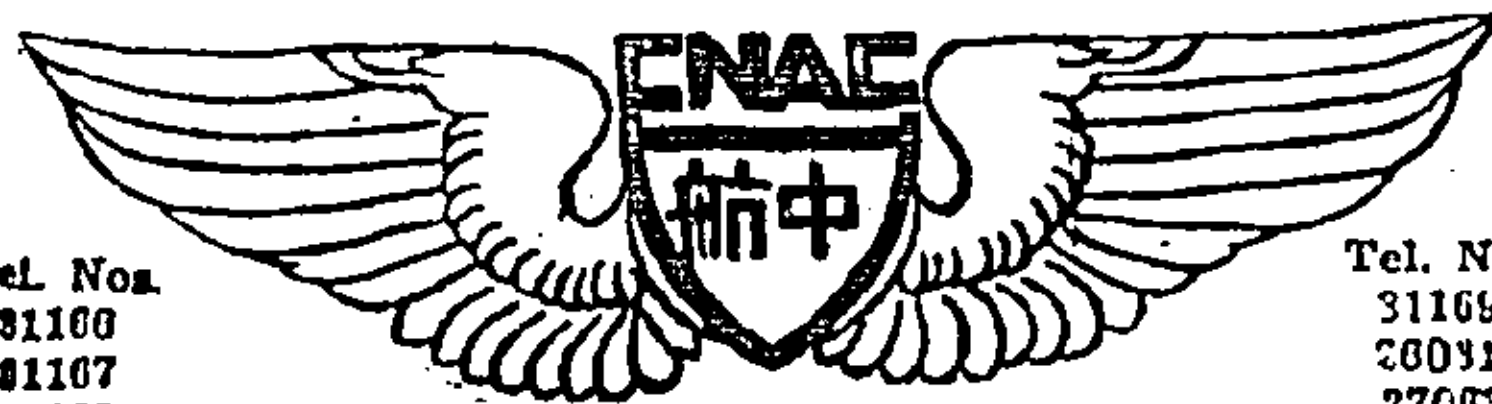
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FRI:	Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Foochow-Shanghai
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THE PEOPLE ACT

It has become the fashion these days to depict the British public as a long-suffering, lifeless, sheep-like community, bullied with forms and harried into queues by a merciless army of Government officials. Like most generalisations, it is far from accurate. During the war and before the raids began it was the official view that London Tube stations were unsuitable as air-raid shelters. Cockney common sense decided otherwise. Officialdom was abashed and gave in. The latest example of initiative by the public in the face of extremely dilatory action by the authorities is the "squatters' movement to take over Army huts for conversion into ordinary homes. For the last twelve months this simple remedy for relieving the housing shortage has been handed across every public house and teashop in the land. It is hard to believe that civil servants have frequented neither, but certainly they failed to take the hint. Now the squatters have forced the issue, and thus prodded from the rear, officialdom has woken up. If it is true that there are many camps suitable for conversion into housing estates, the public will be justified in wanting to know why officialdom did not wake up a good deal sooner. All the same it is fair to acknowledge that the War Office and the Ministry of Health, once they had recovered from the first shock of surprise, have made some very sensible and highly desirable provisions for the orderly control of this new migration.

TALKS IN EGYPT

The discussions on treaty revision between the British and Egyptian representatives in Cairo have now been going on for more than three months. It is a long time, even by contemporary diplomatic standards. The new treaty is not, of course, an easy one to negotiate. There are several very knotty problems to solve. The Egyptians want to see the promised evacuation of our troops more quickly than we think is practicable. They also have aspirations in the Sudan which, for the moment, we cannot accept. For our part, we need a watertight defence agreement which will ensure—in so far as anything can ensure—it in an atomic age—the security of the Middle East. Here again there is a gap between our requirements and what the Egyptians have been willing to concede. It would almost certainly be unwise to insist on too many details going into the commitments which will bind each side in the projected treaty. A broad treaty of friendship and alliance might well be the most practical—and certainly would be the swiftest—means of ending the discussions satisfactorily. One of the difficulties is that Lord Stansgate has not been given plenipotentiary authority, so that all important matters have to be referred back to Mr. Bevin and the Cabinet. This may be necessary in view of the importance of the Egyptian talks, but if so there should be a special effort in London to bring these protracted discussions to a firm outcome in the very near future.

THINGS TO COME

Chicago, Sept. 2. Within four years rockets will range up to 6,000 miles and be capable of delivering with considerable accuracy "a tolling tonnage of explosives," says Major-General Curtis M. LeMay, head of the U.S. Army Air Force development staff. It is also possible, he said, that by 1950 there will be jet propelled aircraft which can carry atomic bombs.—Associated Press.

TRUMAN BACK

Washington, Sept. 2. The Presidential yacht *Williamsburg* which is returning President Harry Truman to the United States from his West Indies cruise, reached a point 20 miles off the Virginia coast early Sunday. The President is expected to reach the White House today at 5 p.m.—Associated Press.

THE BIGGEST BANKER IN THE WORLD

The biggest banker in the world is the president of The World Bank, the multi-billion-dollar financial organization set up by 38 members of the United Nations for reconstruction and rehabilitation of a war-torn world.

He is 70-years-old Eugene Meyer, an American of Jewish ancestry who cut his teeth on international finance. The U.S. Government selected Meyer for his job, even though officially he was elected by the World Bank's 12 executive directors, who represent 12 different nations.

The U.S. Government was able to decide that an American should be president, because America is putting up 42 per cent of the bank's 7,000,000,000 dollars capital—and, in return for its major contribution, it is getting virtual working control of this international organization.

The U.S. chose Meyer because he has a thorough background in private and public finance, which presumably will encourage confidence among the investors who before long will be asked to buy billions of dollars of world bank bonds.

Of Eugene Meyer, who devoted his time in recent years to editing

and publishing the Washington Post, it has been said: "The world is directed by individuals, and he is that directing individual wherever he happens to take an interest."

Speedy Rise

His career seems to have borne out that rather startling statement. Born in Los Angeles, Eugene Meyer is the son of an almost equally remarkable Jewish merchant, also Eugene Meyer, who emigrated to America from France by himself when he was

By A Special Correspondent

16, and finally engaged in commercial banking in San Francisco and New York as a representative of the French banking firm of Lazard Brothers.

Young Eugene was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, spent a year at the University of California, and then went east to Yale University. After matriculation he spent two years in the counting houses of his father's relatives in Paris, London, Berlin, Frankfurt.

Upon his return he immediately

entered his father's banking firm and worked for four years in the New York office as a clerk. By 1901 he felt he was ready to open his own investment banking house. His success was amazingly prompt.

Meyer was able, within a very few years, to buy a seat on the New York Stock Exchange (sign of success) and to become director of an increasing number of corporations.

In 1917, his Wall Street "buddy," Bernard Baruch, brought Meyer to Washington to help him run the War Industries Board.

Meyer dissolved his investment banking firm and determined to devote himself to Government service. His advice to others at this time was: "If you want to get ahead in politics, keep out until you have made your pile. That's what I did."

During the war years Meyer held a variety of jobs, winding up as a special assistant to the Secretary of War.

A "Manager"

Meyer was so effective in "managing projects" that President Wilson named him director of the War Finance Corporation, established to give financial support to industries whose opera-

tions were "necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war" and to banking institutions that helped finance such industries. Subsequently he became managing director and remained such throughout the life of the corporation.

In 1926 he was chairman of an emergency cotton commission. Under his direction the commission was successful in preventing surplus cotton from recent bumper crops being dumped on the market and thereby bringing financial ruin to the entire South.

One governmental attempt after another at stimulating production by extending increased credit to private industry or agriculture found Eugene Meyer at the helm.

In 1927, at the request of President Coolidge, he undertook the task of reorganizing the Federal Farm Loan Board, the governmental agency which regulated more than 70 banks engaged in making loans to or for the benefit of farmers.

Meyer put them on a sound basis but gained many enemies by his methods. Before he resigned in 1929 he was being attacked in the Senate by farm Senators, particularly Huey Long, as "an ordinary, tin-pot, bucket-shop operator in Wall Street."

Never Idle

Never idle for very long, President Hoover called Meyer back to service in 1930 as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, the Government agency which controls the note issue.

His appointment was fought by the farm Senators, who, speaking for the bankers whose institutions Meyer had reorganized to their personal detriment, called him "the Judas Iscariot to co-operation throughout the United States."

But sinner, less prejudiced minds hailed his appointment.

In 1931, with the depression at its worst, Meyer prepared the bill which brought into being the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a 500,000,000 dollars organization established with Government funds to make loans to tottering railroads, insurance companies and banks.

The R.F.C. saved the financial skins of innumerable financial and industrial corporations which would have gone under in those black days.

When Roosevelt became President in 1933, Meyer resigned as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. But this did not mean retirement from public life. He bought the Washington Post, one of the five Washington dailies, for \$25,000 dollars.

For some time the paper had been losing a million dollars a year under unimaginative ownership. Things were different under Meyer's direction. The circulation of the paper increased 173 per cent, and its losses were wiped out.

At the time he purchased the paper it was rumored that Meyer would turn it into a mouthpiece for the Republican Party.

Instead, its publisher turned to lauding Roosevelt's foreign policy, particularly the "quarantine the aggressor" speech at Chicago in 1937, which conservative isolationist forces referred to as "warmongering."

President Roosevelt returned the compliment by appointing Meyer to the National Defence Mediation Board.

"Butch" to his workers, Meyer likes hobnobbing with the Press, and can be seen any day lounging around the National Press Club in Washington instead of at one of the eight swank New York and Washington clubs of which he is a member.

How Clothes Are Designed

Sometimes a woman says to me: "Oh Mr. Stiebel, what are you going to force us into this coming season?" It is a question which is simple to answer. No designer or group of designers can force women to wear new fashions that they, the women, don't want!

One frequently hears of "fashion dictators"—which is I think pure nonsense. What women shall wear is decided by women themselves. There is always a natural development in clothes.

In the early 1920's, when the British woman's waistline dropped low on the hips and skirts revealed coy and often unbecoming knees, everybody enjoyed the freedom of this somewhat eccentric fashion. But fashion had to develop. Skirts could not very well become shorter, so they had to become longer.

The development was not violent—a development in fashion never is, for the public will not accept violent changes. I well remember the excitement caused at a ball in 1926. One of the guests appeared in an evening dress with a full skirt, short in front and flaring to the ground at the back. There were shocked comments, but the final verdict was that the gown had elegance. This back dip was the first indication that skirts were to become long.

Public Wanted A Change

I think Madame Lanvin of Paris was the first to do it and the idea gained popularity. The backs of skirts cascaded to the ground in the evenings, until someone decided they might as well be long all round, and so long skirts for evening were accepted not because Madame Lanvin had a good idea, but

because she knew that the public wanted a change, and designed her dresses accordingly.

My point therefore is that there always is an automatic follow-up in fashion. Women are as capricious as Siamese cats and as voracious for novelty as wolves are for flesh.

This being so, you may well ask: "What then is the job of a dress designer, if it isn't to produce new and exciting clothes?" Well, he does produce new clothes—but to be good they are not necessarily exciting. A good designer should make clothes which are just a

By

**Victor Stiebel,
Famous London
Fashion Designer**

little ahead of public opinion.

He is rather like an Army Intelligence Officer. His job is not to assess the strength of the enemy, but to collect information regarding the whole structure of existing fashion so that he can judge what action should be taken for the future fashion campaign. A dress designer is fascinated by women's clothes, and if he is any good at all, he uses his eyes the whole time, watching what women wear; all sorts of women, everywhere, on buses, walking in the street, in the cinemas. I always know so well what women are wearing and why, that I usually have a fairly shrewd idea of what they are going to want to wear.

Getting It On Paper

Accepting as a fact that the designer knows approximately what is to be the future trend, the next step is the business of getting something down on paper. I carry a small notebook in which I sketch very roughly the basis of an idea. When I start on the collection, I select the best of these rough notes and re-draw them.

I then explain the whole thing to the fitter, talk a great deal and get rather excited. If the idea is good she gets excited too and off she goes to make the dress first of all in cheap thin muslin. This is fitted 2 or 3 times on a model girl and the faults corrected before the cutting of the actual material in which the model is to be made. The dress itself is then fitted 3 or 4 times until eventually it is turned out in all its glory as a new model.

When one reads in a newspaper that certain international or historical influences are noted in certain collections it is usually nonsense. Good designing does not borrow from history or from foreign countries.

The best clothes in contemporary life are the most simple. Women in this scientific age have to be very practical and they reject frills and over-ornamentation. Good clothes are those that you hardly notice; clothes that are as simple-looking as a fine aircraft or a stream-lined car. Only when you look at them closely do such clothes reveal the complication of cut, the unpretentious detail, the slight touch of variety of unexpected novelty that have gone to make up the completed article.

After five years in the Army my ideas about the future of fashion are still germinating.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Like everything about you, Alice—your father's shirt, your mother's perfume, your brother's pants!"

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UPAGO 2A

RIOTS FLARE UP AGAIN

Many Killed In Bombay Disturbances

Trouble Spreads To Quetta

Bombay, Sept. 2. Forty-seven were killed and 200 injured in riots which flared up here today after crowds had paraded through the streets carrying banners. The police opened fire three times and a tram and a house were burned, but tonight the Bombay Government announced that "all was quiet in the city everywhere at 8 p.m."

Trouble broke out when Moslem League supporters displayed the black flags which they had been asked to show to demonstrate their "silent contempt" of the Indian Interim Government, which is to take office today under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress Party.

Violence broke out around a Hindu temple and at one point five were killed in a pitched battle between Moslem and non-Moslem demonstrators.

Two companies of British troops were called out and two trucks full of police were driven to the scene.

The assembly of more than five people was banned and a curfew was imposed. A police official stated that rigorous enforcement of the curfew had taken its effect in bringing the situation under control.

As night fell Congress and Moslem League volunteers escorted citizens to safer areas through streets left dark as lamp-lighters failed to turn out.

Hospitals Packed
Under a state of emergency proclamation the police have power to order suspects to leave Bombay without trial.

Mr. S. K. Patel, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, tonight said: "Too many lives have been lost and hospitals are getting packed with dead and wounded." He appealed for communal harmony and for each person to help the other in distress. Mr. Patel complimented the police on their handling of the situation and "doing their best to stop trouble spreading."

News of the disturbances had spread rapidly through the city and Sunday crowds at seaside, or in cinemas, hurried home. Notices warning audiences that "riots had broken out in certain parts of the city" were inserted in the middle of cinema shows, which came to an abrupt end.

Meanwhile, the Bombay Government tonight declared a "state of emergency" and appealed to all parties to respect law and order.

Dacca Riots
The Chairman of the Municipality of Dacca, important city 150 miles northeast of Calcutta, and secretaries of public bodies have telegraphed Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, that the situation in the city is grave, following the recent riots and that disturbances are spreading into the rural areas.

Twenty-four are dead as the result of Hindu-Muslim clashes, which started in Dacca on Aug. 20 while about 300 have been

MASS GRAVES UNCOVERED

Dresden, Sept. 2.

The discovery of the mass graves of over 200,000 Russian prisoners and displaced persons hidden under fields of potatoes and grain in the Soviet Occupation zone, has led to the arrest of the former camp commandant of Stalag 304 near Zeithain, Saxony. Other officials who fled are being tracked down.

British journalists who visited the mass graves saw skeletons piled two or three deep in vast trenches. The local inhabitants, fearing punishment, had tried to hide the extent of burials by planting crops hurriedly over the many acres of graves. A German who had served in the camp hospital said a great number of the 200,000 Russians who passed through the camp died from hunger, typhus, dysentery and brutal treatment.—Reuter.

A contributing factor to the flareup was the appearance of street hawkers selling black flags and buttons to be worn on coat lapels. These hawkers aroused intense resentment as some of them invaded the Hindu section.

Quetta Riots

Police and military forces went into action with fixed bayonets. They cleared the streets and late Sunday night announced that order had been restored.

Rioting accompanied by incendiarism and looting broke out in Quetta resulting in four deaths so far known.

It is believed that this is the first instance of rioting in Baluchistan under British rule. The exact cause of the outbreak has not yet been determined.—Associated Press.

Paris Still Discusses Molotov

Paris, Sept. 2.

The cancellation of the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting which was to take place today is not officially attributed to the absence from Paris of M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, but it became known less than 24 hours after he flew to Moscow.

It was made clear that if for any reason the Big Four meeting became necessary before M. Molotov's return, it would be called immediately and Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister would act in his place.

Whether M. Molotov's return to Moscow is linked with the presence there of the Soviet Ambassador from Athens has not been established here. Conference quarters believe his absence will not be prolonged.

The French press today took the view that his visit is no more than a routine consultation like that of Mr. Bevin when he flew home last weekend. They do not attach special significance to it.—Reuter.

SMUTS SEES WINSTON

Bursinel, Geneva, Sept. 2.

Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, spent the week-end with the former British Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, at his villa on the lake of Geneva, where Mr. Churchill is holiday-making. Field-Marshal Smuts will return to Paris tonight.—Reuter.

periodical incognito visits to cheap eating places and saloons in London's East End district of Whitechapel. He is very fond of donning plain clothes and dark glasses and walking unshadowed by detectives through the capital's streets, stopping to chat with busmen, taxi drivers and casual passers-by.

Another favourite haunt is a Greek restaurant where he can often be seen with his closest adviser, Col. Dmitri Levidis. However, King George imposes limits on his democratic demonstrations.

While he insists on taking advantage of the distribution of scarce oranges to adults, he sends his aide with his ration book to a well-known fruiterers rather than go himself.

While the King moves freely in and out of the hotel when in plain clothes, he is always shadowed by military escorts when on official business or when wearing the Greek military uniform.

In November 1945 he demonstrated the bond which exists between himself and his staff by acting as best man at the wedding of his pretty nurse secretary to a Greek officer.—Reuter.

King George Refuses To Worry

(By Ronald Bedford)

London, Sept. 2.

While one of the most closely-guarded secrets in London today is the actual whereabouts of King George of the Hellenes—his aide told me today "His Majesty has gone to the country for the weekend, and his whereabouts are known only to two or three people"—there is no secret about his attitude to the plebiscite, which will decide his future.

"The King is not worried about the outcome of the plebiscite," I was told. "He will spend the weekend very quietly and is expected to return to London on Monday to receive the latest reports of events in Greece." His London home at the moment is a suite in one of London's most famous hotels, Claridges. Although he recently negotiated for a town house in Chester Square, Belgravia, he did not move there.

His attractive 40-year-old housekeeper, Miss Elizabeth Mackindon, who was preparing

for his arrival, was found murdered on June 14 in one of the rooms she was preparing.

Earlier in the year King George was known to be interested in buying a country mansion and it was rumoured that he was prepared to pay a sum running into five figures for one of England's country homes.

The King's financial position is known to be sound for in addition to his personal fortune his annual income from the Greek Treasury alone is almost £52,000.

King George likes to make

Viceroy Announces New Cabinet

New Delhi, Sept. 2.

It was officially announced in New Delhi today that Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy, has distributed portfolios in the Interim Government as follows: Pandit Nehru—External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Sardar Vallabhai Patel—Home Affairs, including Information and Broadcasting. Dr. John Mathai—Finance. Dr. R. Prasad—Agriculture and Food. Jeejivan Ram—Labour, Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan—Health, Education and Arts. Syed Ali Zaheer—Legislative, Posts and Air. C. Rajagopalachari—Industries and Supplies. Sarat Chandra Bose—Works, Mines and Power. C. H. Bhabha—Commerce.

The members will be shown in and the Government will take office this morning, it was officially added.—Reuter.

Appeal By Eisenhower

Lincoln, Nebraska, Sept. 2.

General Dwight Eisenhower pleaded earnestly for world "neighbourliness" in an address to veterans here today, asserting that "the people of no nation want a global war."

Without mentioning any action by name but apparently referring to Russia and her allies, he added that "two nations just as two people, cannot be married if only one is disposed."

He added: "The United States development of neighbourly spirit is not enough if man-made and impenetrable walls are established to separate the human race. That is a critical and disturbing problem that we must face squarely. It is difficult to understand why a generous gesture should be rebuffed or why a ready and helping hand should be struck down."

He said that between 600,000 and 700,000 regular army will be required for service outside the United States through 1948.—Associated Press.

DIM VIEW

Mexico City, Sept. 2.

President Avila Camacho, picturing the world darkly in his farewell address to the Mexican Congress today, said "We find ourselves in an age when the strong are stronger and the weak are more helpless than ever."

He reviewed his six-year term which ends Dec. 1, when he will be succeeded by Miguel Aleman.—Associated Press.

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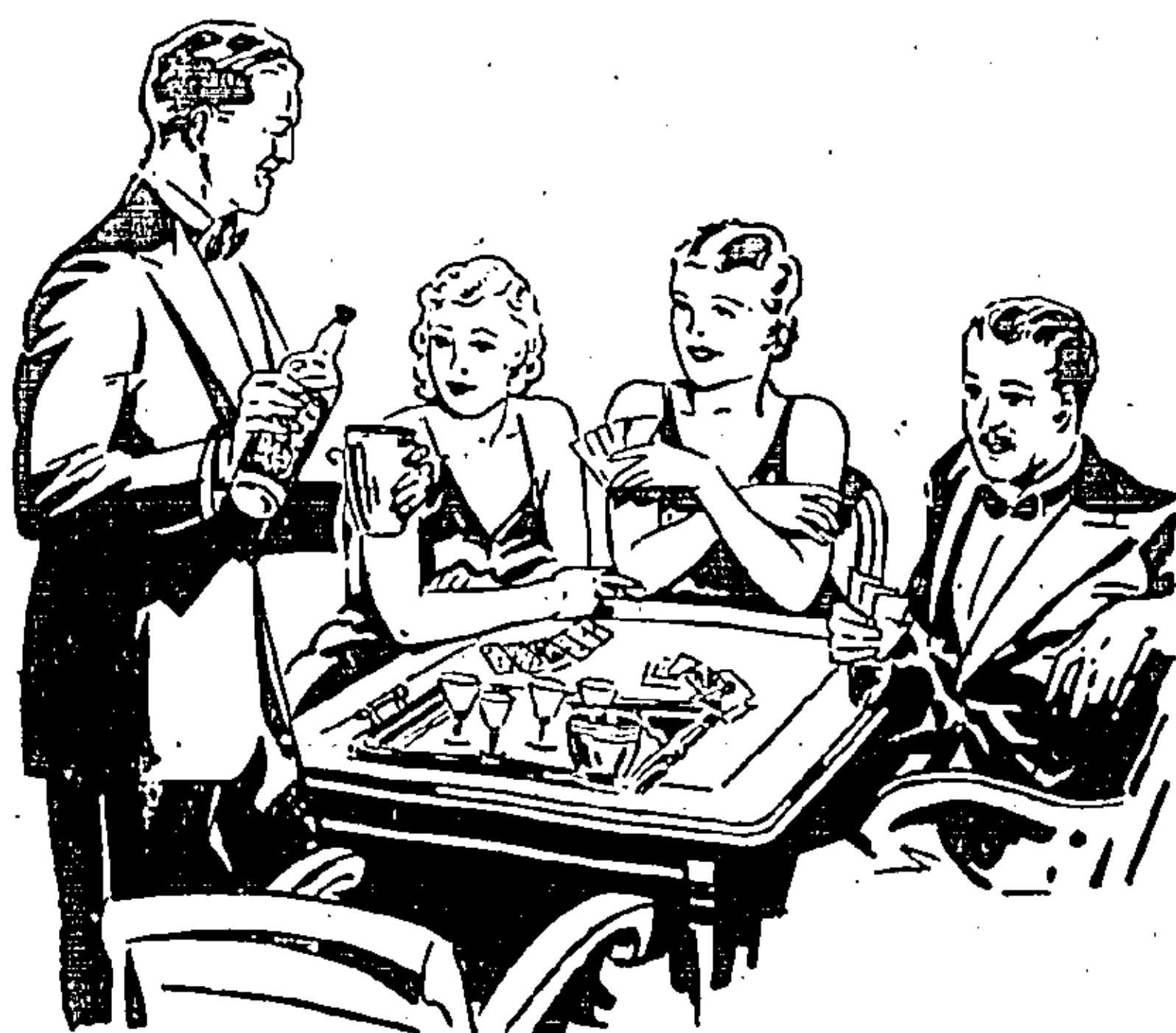
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UNRRA-CNRRA Conferences

UNRRA's chief representative for this region—Mr. T. A. Martin—is now on his way from Canton to attend a three day UNRRA conference which will be opened in Shanghai this week to discuss the organization's overall economic and political situation and the distribution of food supplies in the China programme.

The conference, which will be opened by the newly arrived Director of the UNRRA China Office Maj. Gen. Glen H. Edgerton, will also be attended by the chief representative of all the UNRRA regional offices.

Following the meeting, Mr. Martin will leave for Nanking and take part in the conference of CNRRA regional director where the entire CNRRA programme of operations will be reviewed and future policies outlined.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Martin revealed that over 30,000 tons of foodstuffs have been turned over to the Kwantung Regional office since the first supplies arrived in Hong Kong eight months ago. Included in these supplies were 7,000 tons wheat, 17,400 tons rice, 800 tons flour, 14,000 cases of soup powder, 31,000 cases corned beef, 14,000 cases pork and beans, 27,000 cases condensed milk, 57,000 cases powdered milk, and 77,000 cases evaporated milk.

Jap. Says He Had Business Dealings With Carroll

Evidence that W. J. Carroll, who is charged on two counts under the Defence Regulations, negotiated the sale of the New Oriental Building in Kobe dealing in wolfram before the war, and that during the occupation he acted as a broker and took part in dealings in valuable cargo with the Japanese Naval Department, was given at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Lower court proceedings are being heard before Mr. F. X. d'Almada. Mr. M. A. da Silva is for the prosecution while the defence is being conducted by Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios.

The charges against Carroll are that between June, 1942 and June, 1945 he acted as a contractor for the firm of Hing Cheong-hong for the obtaining of supplies likely to be useful to the enemy i.e. copper and nickel coins, nickel bars, iron bars, lubricating oil, parts of transmitting and receiving sets, wolfram ore and various chemicals.

The other charge is that between June 15, 1942 and about Feb. 20, 1944 he served in the Army investigation section of the Imperial Japanese Army. George Lee, of the Relief Department, residing at 351 Pricke Edward Road, said he had known Carroll since 1936. He worked for Carroll Brothers until the war. When war broke out in 1941 Carroll was arrested by the British but was released by the Japanese.

He knew a firm Y. Honda of Kobe. They used to send orders to Carroll Brothers for wolfram

accompanying by a British consular certificate. The orders were sent with by W. J. Carroll.

He knew a man named Kiyoshi Shiwata who had a small office in Carroll Brothers' office. He also knew a man named Yashikawa who came to see Carroll between 1942 and 1944.

He also knew about the sale of the Oriental Building. Accused negotiated in the sale. The purchaser was Mr. Ito of the "Hong Kong News".

Mrs. Kay Ma, of 47 Yuen Chow Street, Shamshuipo, said she knew Carroll slightly. When she was looking for a job she asked Carroll to help her. She was recommended by the accused to the South China Import and Export Co. She had meanwhile obtained other employment and gave the job to Mrs. Flora Mok. The job was that of secretary.

Kept Their 'Phones

Some time later she phoned accused and asked him to locate a telephone for her since many Japanese were leaving the Colony. Accused told her they were keeping their telephones and had already paid three months in advance. That was a month before war broke out.

On Jan. 6, 1942, she went to the "South China Morning Post" office and met a Japanese. Through this man, who gave her a check, she went to the National City Bank and looked for Carroll. The check was given to a sentry and accused came out.

She asked accused to help her obtain a sentry. Mrs. Mok also came out. Accused said he would do his best. She did not notice if accused had an armband but Mrs. Mok had.

On Jan. 15 accused left her a message that he could not obtain rations for her and advised her to see Mrs. Mok and ask her to tell her boss she needed another assistant. Eventually she got a job in Windsor House which was the special branch of Military Intelligence.

She worked there three days. She was told to go to the National City Bank and type out a list of names and book catalogues. Most of the books came from the same library.

She did not like the work and left. On one occasion she met accused who told her that he was out of his job. He said that the Japanese wanted pianos, sewing machines and even mercury. Accused said he did not believe he could get mercury for them.

Witness went to the interior in 1943 and returned the next year.

Nakamoto

Nakamoto Neichi said he was educated at St. Joseph's College and after leaving school went into his uncle's business and later to Canton. On Dec. 11, 1941 he reported to the Gendarmerie in Canton. His position was that of civilian adviser.

He arrived in Kowloon on Dec. 14, 1941 and was transferred to Hong Kong on Dec. 26. He joined the Military Investigation Bureau and was told to direct the Gendarmes to various places in Hong Kong. He first visited the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, then the Government House which was found empty. They then went to the Naval Dockyard. They were looking for books and maps of the South Seas and papers of the British Army. The Japanese army did not have enough knowledge of the South Seas and wanted maps.

On Dec. 28 the offices of the Bureau were situated on the ground floor of the National City Bank. On Jan. 10 a branch was opened at the Dairy Farm. He met a Mrs. Flora Mok who worked as a typist at both places. He met accused at the National City Bank office.

In February, 1942, he left this office and was connected with the firm of Man Wo. He had business dealings with Carroll and on one occasion a transaction concerning five drums of 50 gallons lubricating oil was put through. He went with accused in the trucks to take delivery. Carroll received payment from the head office for the cargo.

Tenders were often asked from contractors and he had seen tenders submitted as he was shown them by Mr. Oba. Certificates were issued to every broker, with the chon of the Man Wo Co., but to ordinary brokers these were not endorsed by the Navy.

Certificates

Witness had one and so did Carroll. The certificates were for a period of three months and in addition to the usual particulars stated that the bearer was "authorized to collect brass, copper, zinc and other scrap and to work on these." There was also a phrase in the certificate which added "articles for Navy resources."

Carroll should have known that

Readers' Letters

Indifference?

Sir,—Along with many other people I have attended the performance of "Bells of St. Mary's" at the King's Cinema.

I went to the 7.15 show taking my seat at eight minutes past seven. Imagine my disappointment when entering to find the big film had already begun. The advertised times of showing are 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15. I have met many people who have attended other showings and experienced the same disappointment. Can anything be done to stop this sort of thing? Is it bad management or just plain indifference to the public interest.

INFURIATED.

Gambling Dens

Sir,—Here are a few facts which I think ought to be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and may I as a resident of Kowloon express my disgust at the efforts made to suppress the illegal activities of the gambling houses, opium dens and girl houses which at the present time are flourishing to an extent never before known in Kowloon.

It is an interesting comparison to compare, during the past three months, the raids on these premises and appearances in court in Hong Kong and Kowloon. The police in Hong Kong are at least trying to suppress these unlawful practices.

On a recent tour of Shanghai Street, Temple Street, Woosung Street and their environments at 2 a.m. I was not surprised to see all these places functioning as usual. Surely these activities cannot pass unnoticed by the patrolling policemen. Even if one of these places has the misfortune to be raided, within 24 hours you can see the same firm carrying on "business as usual" even in the same street and more often than not in the same house.

Now that the police force is gaining in number, efforts are being made to stop certain practices allowed during the Japanese occupation, and I would suggest that the more serious of these practices such as I have mentioned be tackled first and so bring back law and order to the Colony. Perhaps the more serious crimes would diminish if these places were closed down so that ill-gotten gains could not be frittered away so easily.

JUSTICE.

Stranded Students

Sir,—It would be a pity to lose sight of the report from Singapore in your paper of the 31st August pointing out the plight of Hong Kong students stranded in Malaya.

The fact that they are "stranded" and were only allowed \$10 each for subsistence on the voyage is only partially to the point. Presumably the Director of Education in Singapore will have to find accom-

modation, and where necessary will advance them money against the Government of Hong Kong.

The real rub is that they have waited already for several months for news from London of scholarships or permission to travel and have now set out with no margin of time to spare. Only to be delayed for at least a fortnight, through lack of proper co-ordination between the Governments of Hong Kong and Malaya.

Provided that they are eventually given passages on a ship that can lift her skirts from the mud a little higher than the "Glenstrae" has, they can hope to be in the United Kingdom by the third week in October. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose term begins later than any other, begin before the end of the second week in October. These eleven students are bound to be late for the beginning of the academic year of every University.

Moreover, they must disembark with two years' baggage, travel from the port of disembarkation to report to the Colonial Office, where they will discover what Universities or Colleges they are bound for, and then set out for their Universities or Colleges too late for the beginning of term, through the fault, I feel I shall be told, of nobody.

Then begins the long directive process known as acclimatization, considerably retarded by attempts (probably hysterical at this stage) to catch up on time lost. They will have little stomach left for feeling that some here there must be a point of contact between the Colonial Office's muddled-headedness and the spectacle they will meet of homeless academic efficiency.

In some cases, late arrival might well mean refusal to admit for the Michaelmas term—after all, universities in the U.K. have some tendency toward autonomy and Colonial Office delays are no concern of theirs—and, if admittance is confirmed at all for the academic year 1946/47, these unfortunate will be faced with completing residence during vacations—a time which Overseas Students would normally spend away from the sheltered existence of the University amongst the Common Men who make the wheels go round.

As some, if not all, of them did excellent work for British Organisations in China; as they are now going out as scholar-ambassadors of Hong Kong; and as, in consequence, they are deserving of better treatment than they would seem to be getting, I should like to see in your paper occasional plots of the course they are steering at least until such time as they are settled in the Institutes of Learning they are bound for, whichever they may be.

ACADEMY

There will be a closed meeting at the Hong Kong Rotary Club luncheon today at the Gloucester Hotel, Top Floor, at 12.45 p.m.

British Seamen Charged

Ball of \$25 was ordered estreated by the Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, at Kowloon Court yesterday when two seamen of the s.s. Samtread, T. Carlisle and C. Bunch failed to put in an appearance in answer to a charge of assaulting a Chinese, Ha Yat-sheung, in Nathan Road near Mody Road on Sunday night.

A sealer of H.M.S. "Rame Head", William Emtage, 21, also appeared before Mr. Lo on charges of drunk and disorderly conduct, assaulting a police constable, assaulting another Chinese, and stealing a pair of boxing gloves from Man Wai Lee of 220, Nathan Road, on Saturday evening.

Hearing of the case was fixed for 11 a.m. on Sept. 7. Ball of \$100 was allowed.

On a charge of disorderly conduct on the ferry "Northern Star" on Saturday night, Cpl. Frank Henry Cramp and Robert Henry Roberts, both of "A" Troop, 45 Commando, Lo Wu, were formally remanded to Sept. 9, bail being allowed at \$200 and \$100 respectively.

Both defendants are jointly charged also with having assaulted a Chinese, named Leung Ming and first defendant with having assaulted a Chinese named Chan Fook.

CLOSED TO TRAFFIC

Upper Albert Road has been closed to traffic for some weeks as the result of a landslide. It is now possible to allow one way traffic only.

Beginning today westbound traffic will be allowed along Upper Albert Road, but eastbound traffic from Caine Road must turn down Arbuthnot Road.

The cargoes went to the Navy because during several transactions he had mentioned the fact to Carroll.

He recalled that Carroll had submitted samples and on some occasions they were turned down either because the Navy wanted different or better stuff.

Trucks were borrowed by the Man Wo and each had an anchor sign on the wind shield. This was till January, 1945. This meant that the trucks were either the property of the Navy or were under Navy control. He had gone with Carroll on these trucks on several occasions.

The certificates were necessary because of an order by the Japanese Governor that prohibited the removal of important cargo. Witness could not say what important cargo meant.

The hearing was adjourned till Wednesday.

The next Meeting of the Sino-British Club will take place tomorrow at 6 p.m. at St. John's Hall, Garden Road. Mr. L. S. Way will speak on "The New Territories" and tea will be served at 5.30 p.m.

Jap. Records Not Admitted

Records of a Japanese court-martial which the Crown wished to put in evidence against Harry Hyndman, employee of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, were disallowed at yesterday's hearing of the case in which he is being tried on four charges under the Defence Regulations, 1940.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro lodged an objection on Hyndman's behalf against the admission of these documents and his objection was sustained by Mr. Justice Williams, Puisne Judge, after arguments by Mr. d'Almada and Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, had been heard in the absence of the jury.

When the trial opened in the Supreme Court yesterday, the following jury was empanelled: A. Samy (foreman), Chan Fung-yin, A. V. Remedios, Teel Yat-hang, J. R. Laughlin, F. G. Hill and K. R. Quick.

Hyndman pleaded not guilty to all four charges. The principal witness, called by the Crown yesterday was da Silva, who testified that one day during his 111-day detention at Stanley he was left alone in a room with accused. He said Hyndman was well dressed and smoking a cigar. Accused offered him a cigarette but he refused to accept it. During the half-hour conversation, admitted he was the cause of witness' arrest.

Later, the door of the room was opened by Hyndman and two Japanese came in. He was further questioned about the Lusitano Club and the Portuguese Residents' Association (P.R.A.) cases, but he denied any knowledge about them.

In reply to questions by Mr. d'Almada, witness said he was never a spy for the British, and thought he was arrested because he was the treasurer of the Lusitano Club. He had no grudge against Hyndman though he believed Hyndman was the cause of his arrest.

He was released on parole upon the appeal of the Liquidation Office, which required him to complete his work. He was then supposed to go back to Stanley but fortunately the war ended.

Mr. d'Almada suggested that there was no such conversation between him and Hyndman. Da Silva maintained that there was.

No Use

F. C. Collico told the Court how he was brought into a room at Stanley to face Hyndman, two Japanese and an interpreter. At this conversation, Hyndman told him it was no use; he might as well confess. Hyndman said "If you confess, they will treat you better."

He agreed with Mr. d'Almada that the conversation between Hyndman and himself was a very short one; he disagreed that the accused was trying to warn him not to get involved.

Evidence of how Hyndman was always neatly and well dressed at Stanley was given by Mrs. Basto, Miss M. P. Alves, C. L. Rocha and several other persons detained in Stanley at the time.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

HEALTH RETURNS

The latest health returns show 10 cases of cholera (two deaths), 48 malaria (17 deaths), 19 smallpox (17 deaths) and 98 tuberculosis (41 deaths).

Number of Births registered:—

Normal Port

Register Register Total

Hong Kong . . . 389 19 388

Kowloon . . . 368 13 321

Number of Deaths registered from all causes:—

Hong Kong Kowloon Total

160 147 303

Number of Rats Examined:—

Hong Kong Kowloon Total

1160 144 1304

To Be Wed

Following forthcoming weddings are announced:

Mr. Carlos Edwards Lizola Rocha, Jr., of the Harbour, 226 Prince Edward Road, to Miss Margarita Alacoeque Marques, of 18 Morrison Hill Road; Mr. Andrew W. Leigh, of 498 Nathan Road, to Miss Victoria Chan, 7 Mul Fong Street; and Mr. Bartholomew Vee Ing Shan, manager of the Nan Yang Film Company, to Miss Francis Liang, of 144 Boundary Street.

"RIOTOUS" SEND-OFF

Lt.-Col. P. W. C. Hellings D.S.O., M.C., R.M., commanding 42 R.M. Commando, was given a riotous send-off by his unit yesterday when he left for Home on demobilisation.

He was towed in a jeep by the senior non-commissioned officers from Murray Barracks to Murray Pier. Plastered across the jeep was a streamer bearing the words "P.W.C. Hellings, D.S.O., M.C., R.M., 42 R.M. Commando, 16 months ago and was with 8 Brigade when it came to Hong Kong. He was extremely popular with both officers and men."

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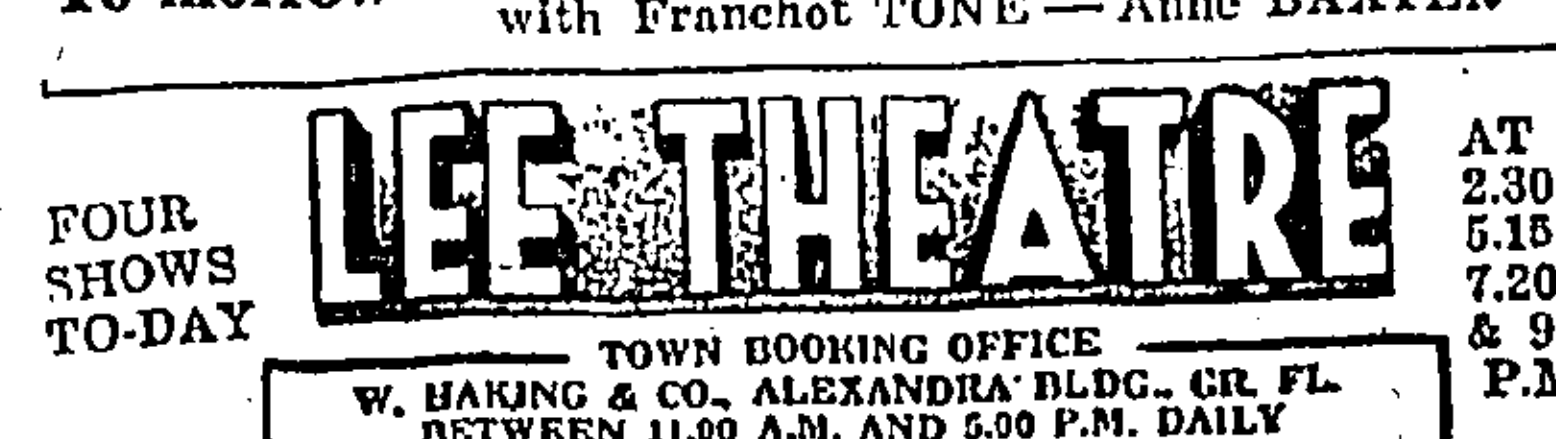
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To-morrow "5 GRAVES TO CAIRO" with Franchot TONE - Anne BAXTER



HUMPHREY BOGART - LAUREN BACALL IN "TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT" NEXT CHANGE SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN "KISS AND TELL"



"Closed Shop" Issue In British Unionism

NEW ATTACK ON BRITAIN

London, Sept. 2. The Soviet commentator Viktorov, in an article on "British military activities in Turkey," published in today's "Pravda," quoted by Moscow radio, said: "Great Britain and America are supplying Turkey with arms and materials. The British navy is reinforcing the Turkish navy and air fleet and building airfields and strategic roads in Turkey and training troops. 'In the light of these generally known facts the British Foreign Office claim that Britain is not creating a military supply base in the Dardanelles sounds wholly unconvincing.'"—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

The experienced player soon learns that the deck has a certain number of Aces, Kings, and Queens. If he doesn't see them in his own hand, he knows they are still in the deck; they haven't been dealt. If he has a weak hand, and the opponents bid weakly, those high cards (a fair share of them) must be in his partner's hand. Today's hand illustrates the point:

South Dealer
North-South vulnerable

S. 6 2
H. Q 8 4 3
D. 10 7 6
C. Q 9 5 2

S. 9 3
H. K 10 7 6 2
D. J 9 4 3
C. A 6

S. A J 10 5 4
H. 9 5
D. A K 8
C. J 7 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1S Pass Pass Pass
In the play, South was held to four tricks for a loss of 300 points. Then West icily inquired why East hadn't doubled one spade instead of passing. East pointed to the weakness of his hand and said he had been tickled that the opponents hadn't bid a game against him. Thereupon West muttered "What's the use!" and subsided.

West was right, for East's pass was rank timidity. South had not opened with a two-bid, so he couldn't very well have game in his own hand or anything very close to it. North was so abjectly weak that he couldn't even respond to the opening bid. And East had a weak hand. Where was all the strength? It surely wasn't too

London, Sept. 2. The agreement of the London Passenger Transport Board to make membership of the Transport and General Workers Union a condition of employment in bus and tram services has suddenly focussed public attention on a new development in British trade unionism: the struggle of the "closed shop."

This device for increasing unions' bargaining strength, familiar in the United States, has in the past largely been shunned by the British movement but within the last few months a number of towns with Labour majorities have introduced "closed shop" for their public services.

The National Union of Mine Workers has announced that it will ask for it when it makes the first agreement with the Government's National Coal Board. Now Britain's largest union, Transport and General Workers, has adopted the new policy. No overall decision by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has preceded the new development, but now that public discussion has started, the matter is bound to become a national issue, far transcending in importance the special conditions of industries in which it has arisen.

Tory Line

Already the "Daily Mail" (Conservative) has announced that the Opposition will ask the Government to define its attitude as soon as Parliament re-assembles and that Mr. Winston Churchill is likely to speak.

The paper says that Conservatives will take the line that to make union membership a condition of employment anywhere is an attack on the freedom of the individual.

The last point will be denied by the unions and the Government, because union members who dislike affiliation to the Labour Party remain free to "contract out" of Party membership, and thus escape the need of paying a political levy. But there is no denying that political questions of principle are involved in the dispute, as well as questions of union democracy.

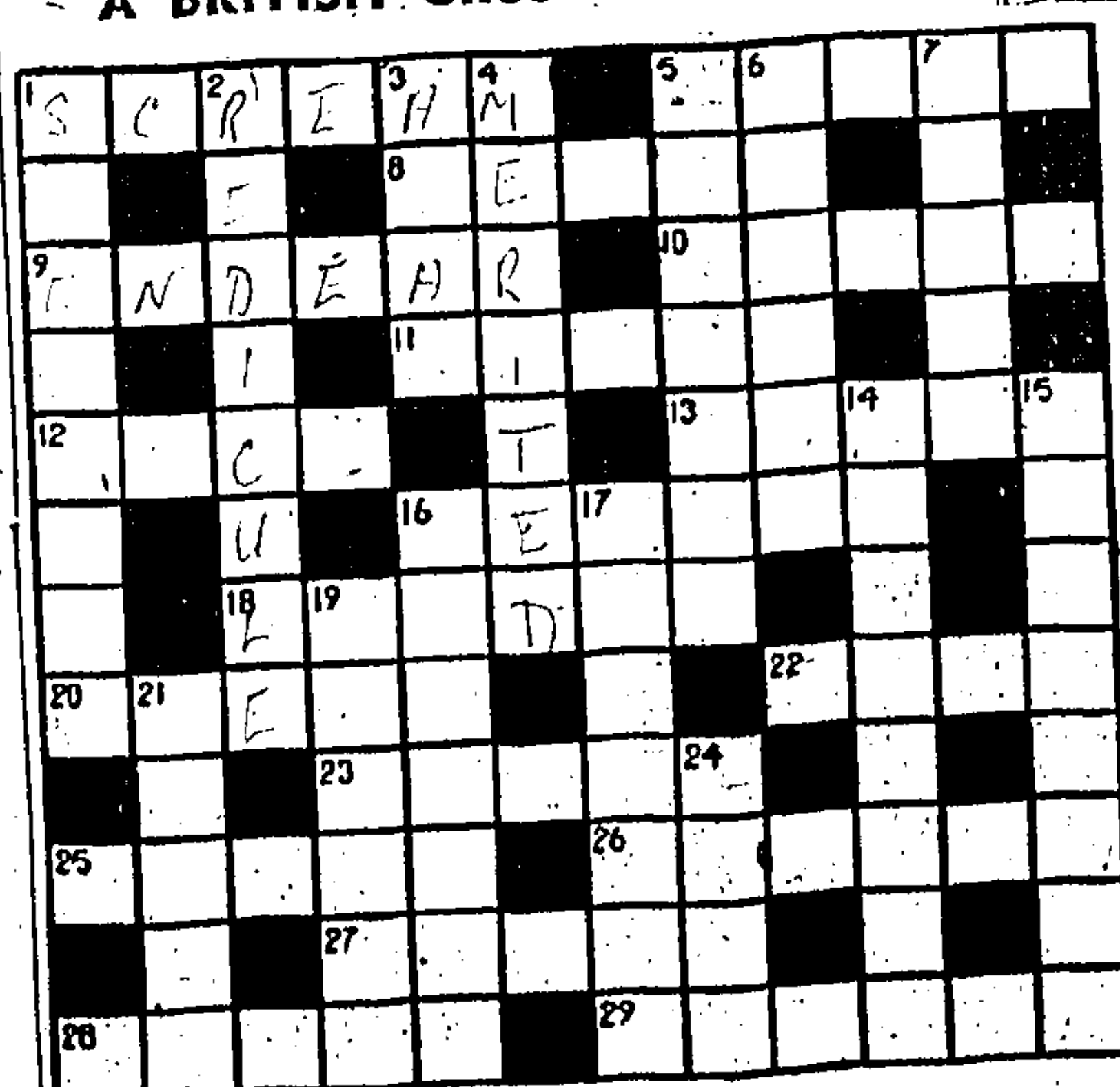
Wider Issue

The immediate cause of the Transport Union's demand for a closed shop is the existence of a "breakaway union"—the National Passenger Workers Union, formed after the unofficial strike of London bus men in 1937 by some of the strike-leaders then expelled.

hard to realise that West must have a fair, perhaps even a strong hand; and that his pass was a "trap" pass.

If East had realised this, he would have doubled to reopen the bidding. Then if West had only a fair hand, one side or the other would play at a part-score contract. Actually, West would have a strong hand to pass the have been delighted to pass the double for penalties. That would have produced 300 points in penalties instead of only 300 points.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

- Shriek.
- Downright.
- Price up.
- Make be-loved.
- Deadens.
- Indian ruler.
- Yearly.
- Blamish.
- Back up.
- Chief.
- Fissure.
- Unfasten.
- Strikes.
- Succession of events.
- Wandering.
- Complete.
- Deputy.
- Supported.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—1 Smooth; 5 Asces; 8 Rows; 9 Colour; 11 Impel; 12 Sweden; 14 Fees; 16 Nerve; 18 Villain; 19 Bent; 20 Reason; 24 Audit; 28 Season.
- DOWN:—1 Back; 3 Owls; 3 True; 4 Hordes; 5 Asinine; 6 Support; 7 Spliced; 10 Owner; 13 Balaia; 14 Pooled; 15 Entrant; 17 Enjoy; 19 Braces; 21 Sole; 22 Nour; 23 Moss.

Down

- Definite.
- Laugh at.
- Buy's name.
- Deceased.
- Member of a legislature.
- G.A.A. President.
- Shed.
- Stagnant.
- Cramped.
- Spurred.
- Heart.
- Child.
- Shy.
- Kind.

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with ESTHER WILLIAMS An M-G-M Picture NEXT CHANGE "WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"

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"ANHUI"	Amoy & Swatow 10 a.m. 4th Sept.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore 4 p.m. 6th Sept.
"PAKHOI"	(No Passengers) Shanghai 4 p.m. 7th Sept.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore & Penang 2 p.m. 11th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 12th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANHUI"	Singapore 5 p.m. 3rd Sept.
"NEWCHWANG"	Foochow & Swatow 4 a.m. 4th Sept.
"PAKHOI"	Tientsin & Tsingtau 7th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 7th Sept.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai 7th Sept.
"FOOCHOW"	Singapore 9th Sept.
"NANCHANG"	Singapore & Saigon 11th Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TATSHAN"	Sails 11 a.m. 3rd Sept.
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	Sails 4 a.m. 7th Sept.
	Arrives 2.30 p.m. 9th Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE
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Sailing	For
"ATREUS"	15th Sept. Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
"PROMETHEUS"	late Sept. Arriving From
"SAMJACK"	4th Sept. U.K. via Straits
"GLENSTRAE"	5th Sept. do
"BELLEROPHON"	1st week Sept. do
"BENRINNES"	2nd week Sept. do
"EURYBATES"	9th Sept. do
"SAMOA"	3rd week Sept. do
"SAMAFFARIC"	3rd week Sept. do

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Sailing	For
"TAIPING"	5th Sept. Sydney & Melbourne
	Arriving From
"TAIPING"	4th Sept. Australia via Japan.
"YUINAN"	Mid Sept. Australia

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Outwards

M.V. "TRAVANCORE"	due Hongkong 5th Sept.
M.V. "NAGARA"	due Hongkong early Oct.

Homewards.

M.V. "MINDORO"	loading 2nd half Oct.
M.V. "NAGARA"	loading 1st half Oct.

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Bull Stock Markets
Expected To Resume(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters City Editor)
London, Sept. 2.

The strongest argument for expecting that a bull market in both London and Wall Street will shortly be resumed and continue (though doubtless irregularly) for some time—perhaps for years—is that neither market yet seems fully to have discounted the permanent loss in money's purchasing power on which all capital values depend.

By permanently enlarging the monetary national income as compared with pre-war, that should keep equities around a still higher plane, because equities are highly geared to the monetary national income.

The Bank for International Settlements and others have pronounced strong arguments against expecting any substantial deflation of commodity prices (which means any substantial revaluation of money's purchasing power). One is that prices in gold are still low: Their wartime inflation has merely offset the extreme deflation of 1930/33, when dollar and sterling devaluation, aggravating an already extreme commodity price deflation, brought international wheat prices for example to the lowest levels in gold since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Both the United States and British Treasuries are as dead set against deflation as against inflation—because deflation would make the physical burden of their huge national debts insupportable. Business could withstand deflation because private indebtedness, for example farmers and stock exchange borrowings, is incomparably lower than in the nineteen twenties. But Government indebtedness is huge.

Closed Market

Anyway, it is difficult to see how the governments could procure deflation even if they wanted it, which they don't.

The remainder of the argument is perhaps clearer for London than Wall Street (because exchange control makes London "a closed capital market") but it seems largely applicable to Wall Street also.

What keeps the London stock exchange prices from substantially falling is cheap money; what may keep them rising is the loss in money's purchasing power.

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having arrived from U.K. via Ports consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 8th September, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on 6th September, 1946, at 10 a.m.

To comply with General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have in attendance a Revenue Officer when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed within ten days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LORLEY & CO. (China)
LTD.

Hong Kong, 2nd Sept, 1946.

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BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

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P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd.Money Market
Review

London, Sept. 2.

In spite of the low level calling in by banks for their monthly makeup, rather stringent conditions prevailed on the money market during the early part of the week.

Normal sources were not too well supplied with funds and the position was not helped owing to the lack of bill maturities. Treasury deposit receipts and bill payments called for a substantial amount of credit and a fairly large scale special assistance was necessary.

The subsequent slackening of deposits, revealed in the Bank of England return following special assistance, was a partial explanation of the improved position.

The turnover on Thursday was reported to have been large but accommodation was easily obtainable. Business in bills was confined mainly to October maturities.

Applications for the £150,000 Treasury bills totalling £208,000,000, the market receiving about 44 per cent of its applications.—Reuter.

London And
India Markets

London, Sept. 2.

The Financial Times compares the Calcutta and London stock exchanges in the year since the end of the war and also over the war period, saying that the comparison is particularly interesting, following the break on the Bombay exchange during the past few days.

During the past year, equities in Calcutta have risen twice as much as London, for example, the Financial Times' Industrial Index has risen 20 per cent from 132.5 at the beginning of August, 1945 to the peak of 159.6 in mid-June 1946 (the day following the announcement of the United States loan), while the index of variable yield securities, compiled in Calcutta, advanced 40 per cent from a low of 253.7 in August, 1945 to 357.7 at the end of June, 1946.

Over the war period also, the London ordinary share values climbed only about 37 per cent which is much less than Calcutta's rise of 164 per cent.

The main basis of the greater rise in Indian share values as compared with London is primarily the considerably greater monetary inflation in India but the British 100 per cent excess profits tax helped to restrain London share values by preventing substantial profits after taxation from rising.—Reuter.

BRIGHT COPRA
PROSPECTS

Washington, Sept. 2.

The copra crop is a brightening spot in world fats and oils picture, says the magazine "World Report" in its weekly review of commerce and industry.

The magazine says shipments from the Philippines are showing sharp increases and may reach two thirds of the prewar tonnage this year and be back to normal next year.

The World Report continues "the United States will buy all copra the East Indies can export during the next year."—Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 2.

The food component of the Associated Press index of 35 wholesale commodities advanced to a peak of 125.93 from 124.97 the previous week and 85.20 a year ago. The index as a whole, however, declined 74 the previous week and 108.04 a year ago.—Associated Press.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT POLK"	16th Sept. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York & Boston.
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S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai 10th Sept.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WINGSANG"	from Shanghai 7th Sept.
S.S. "EMPIRE PERLIS"	from Shanghai 10th Sept.

IN PORT

S.S. WOSANG	Kowloon Dock
S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR"	Kowloon Dock
S.S. "TSANG"	Kowloon Wharf 6S.
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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave

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S.S. "GLENAFFARIC"	due from U.K. Mid Sept.
M.V. "GLENARTNEY"	due from U.K. End Sept.
M.V. "GLENSTRAE"	loads from Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam and London about 27th Sept.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. "KAFIRISTAN"	arrd. from Melbourne discharging Buoy 70 loads for Shanghai mid Sept. and for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide early October.
S.S. "PERIOD"	due from Sydney 25th Sept.

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"SAMETTRICK"	KARACHI & BOMBAY	7th September
"BENALDER"	U.K.	Early September
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1946.

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All-Out Civil War

Shanghai, Sept. 2.
Reviewing the war situation at a press conference today, Chou En-lai, the Communist representative, refuted foreign reports that the fighting in China was not an all-out civil war.
The recent capture of Chengteh and the pursuit of the Communist forces proved the Government was bent on waging a nationwide campaign, he emphasised.
Chou claimed that 217 Government divisions, or 80 per cent of the total Government forces, are now participating in operations. Of these 118 had moved to the front since the cease fire agreement on Jan. 13.
Contrary to claims by Information Minister Peng that the Government forces were acting on the defensive, Chou asserted that it was the Government forces that were attacking, as was proved by the fact that they had captured 66 large towns and 3,000 villages since Jan. 10. Moreover the Government air force had carried out 297 raids against Communist areas.
The Communists had agreed to take part in U.S. Ambassador Stuart's proposed five-man committee provided they are given an assurance that the cease fire will be ordered and the Government's demands shelved as soon as a formula is found for reorganisation of the new Government.—Our Own Correspondent.

Conflict

Peiping, Sept. 2.
Conflicting reports of the fate of Tatum, strategic north Shanai rail junction, were carried in Chinese dispatches but Presidential headquarters contradicted the reports on the fall of the city to the Communists and said that three messages were received on Saturday from the Nationalist defenders.
Meanwhile, the Government column thrusting southwestward from Chengteh, the newly occupied Jehol capital, is reported to have occupied Luanping, 10 miles away. The column continued to advance toward the junction with another Government column striking from Shihshieh inside the Great Wall 35 miles distant.
Still other Government troops are reported to have reached the suburbs of Chifeng, a Communist stronghold, after a 125 miles march north-eastward from Chengteh.—Associated Press.

"Scarface" Reviles Co-Defendants

(Continued from Page 1)

Reading his judgment, Mr. Horace Ho said:
"The defence put up by the accused in this trial amounted to a complete denial of the offences charged. On the evidence I have heard I have no hesitation in deciding that the offences were all in fact committed.
"There is corroborative evidence in support of the charges. The only point for me to decide is whether accused were wrongly identified either by deliberate perjury or by mistake. I am satisfied that the witnesses all knew the accused by sight at the very least. Some of the accused were better known to some of the witnesses. I am also satisfied that none of the witnesses charged any of the accused through deliberate perjury.
"I have no doubt in my mind that all the charges have been satisfactorily proved. I take the most serious view of this case. I have no hesitation in believing that the nine accused with many others ganged up to terrorise prostitutes and others in the unfortunate position of being unable to stand up to their threats.
"Great Terror"
"I have no doubt they would have had no hesitation in using force. I am satisfied that the non-police witnesses in this case have given evidence courageously and in great terror of what they had to do.
"By their very behaviour in Court I have no doubt that the accused fit in with the crimes with which they have been charged.
"I propose to impose the maximum sentence that I can. This will be the first case in which I will have used the powers exten-

Preparing To Go Back To Civvy Street

(By Margaret Bradbury)

St. Joseph's College, Kennedy Road, yesterday began a new term of education for one thousand men and women of the Navy, Army and Air Force based in and around Hong Kong who voluntarily spend a part of their off duty hours there each week preparing for their return to civilian life.
Inside the large school building yesterday afternoon I watched trained personnel from the three Services giving members of the Force free tuition in vocational or academic subjects.

The College, which was originally a school for boys and was rehabilitated four months ago into an education centre for the Services, has now modified its timetable and released six classrooms in the mornings for the school-children.

But a representative of the Education Centre told me that the College will remain a school for the Forces for another twelve months.
Today, the school is also a cultural centre for Hong Kong although a great number of the population do not seem to be aware of it. A Club room is at the daily disposal of those who like to sing, act or discuss literature or history. There is a Welsh Society which meets on Sundays and concerts are held on Fridays. These activities, which are held in the evenings are open to civilians and servicemen alike.

All Hours

Inside the college, lessons are given from 8.30 a.m. until 7 p.m. daily, with short mealtime breaks. There are 38 instructors who live on the premises and give day and evening classes in all subjects so that the Forces students may attend at those times which do not interfere with their duties.

Under this Government Educational Training Scheme many of the young men and women of the Forces are given a good opportunity to re-start their personal lives with a freshening of their pre-war business knowledge or with the acquisition of a new subject.

Take, for instance, the case of Aircraftman John Smith who merely attended an elementary school and yet after his release from the Services, he would like to take up a job for which a school certificate is necessary. If he goes to the Education Centre, the headmaster will advise him to take the examination which exempts members of the Forces from the earlier examinations of many professional bodies and entitles them to consideration for admission to a university.

But John Smith may not want to take an examination. He may prefer to study just one or two subjects which are of special interest to him. For this purpose,

at the College, courses are held in Photography, Commerce, Book-keeping, Law, Cantonese, Electricity, Radio Communication, Art, German, Shorthand and Biology.

Technical Training

Inside the building is a well equipped woodwork shop where students are taught everything from the first principles of joints to advanced work under experienced and skilled tradesmen. Wood-borne motor drivers for instance, learn motor mechanics with the help of a disassembled motor car and motor cycle engine and they learn to do running repairs. In the College's square courtyard others are taught bricklaying.

Certain students, of course, need to work alone. For their use the loan library contains works of reference for studies and fiction for their relaxation. An information room offers a selection of publications giving them a picture of the general employment situation in England.
St. Joseph's also has a cinema, a stage and an extremely well equipped studio where documentary films are shown each day.

RICE RIOTS FEARED

Singapore, Sept. 2.

Experienced Singapore and Malayan officials are seriously concerned over the prospects of disorders unless the rice ration is quickly increased.

Following the recent cut, the present ration for men is four ounces daily in Singapore and three ounces in the Malayan Union with proportionately less for women and children.

These rations are supplemented by two ounces of flour but substitute foodstuffs have doubled and trebled in price and are becoming in short supply, while the black market price of rice averages 37 times the official price.

There is a wave of strikes, the most serious of which has left Singapore struggling with only a skeleton bus service.
Barbed wires around baker shops tell of a bread famine while trains carrying rice have been attacked and partly looted a few minutes after leaving Singapore station.

Informed officials think that only pressure by the British Government to secure revised food allocations by the International Emergency Food Council at Washington can remove the danger of trouble here.—Reuter.

All-British Air Route

London, Sept. 2.

The first all-British air service to Europe was inaugurated today when the British European Airways Corporation's Vickers airliner left for Copenhagen.

The plane was the first of the British European Airways Corporation's Vikings—to be known as V Class aircraft—which are coming into immediate service on three of the BEAC continental routes.

The other two services (to Oslo via Stavanger and to Amsterdam) begin tomorrow.

The Viking has a cruising speed of 210 miles per hour and seats 21 passengers.—Reuter.

Tito's Note To U.S.

Belgrade, Sept. 2.

Marshal Tito today submitted a formal note to the American Embassy which "roughly meets" the United States Government's demands in connection with the deaths of five airmen whose transport was shot down by Yugoslav fighters.

Delivery of the note followed a lengthy conference between Tito and Ambassador Patterson. The Ambassador declined to say what was discussed but said the meeting was "constructive and cordial."

The note was apparently the Yugoslav Premier's formal reply confirming the final assurances he gave Patterson that such incidents as the August 19 attack would not occur again.—Associated Press.

"HWAH LEE" IN DOCK

H.M.S. "Hogue" arrived in port today morning with a.s. "L. " in tow. Some distance from Hong Kong the tow line broke but "Hogue" was able to get another rope across.
"Hogue" went to the rescue of the "Hwah Lee" on Thursday in response to an urgent message that she had developed serious engine trouble and was drifting, on her way from Bangkok to Hong Kong. She is now in Talook dock.

HONG KONG PEOPLE'S CANTEN OPENS

Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke was the first customer at the People's Canteen yesterday, having tiffin together with friends.

Four hundred tiffins were served, the majority of customers being office clerks, Civil Servants and office boys. The tiffin consisted of four ounces of white rice, two ounces of beef and two ounces of cabbage, served in a metal bowl.

One customer told the "China Mail" the rice was sufficient for two, but not the meat and cabbage. The cooking could be improved, he added.

Customers had to line up for tickets and queue up to receive the tiffin at a window. They then took the tiffin into the Canteen where long tables and chairs were situated.
The kitchen is under the supervision of a Medical Officer.

Berlin Bored With It All

(By Seaghan Magnes)

Berlin, Sept. 2.
The average Berliner is so fed up with the Nuremberg trial that even the forthcoming verdicts are failing to awaken the expected surge of interest.

An overall "guilty" verdict is considered by most Germans to be a foregone conclusion and the main difference of opinion is whether justice would be best served by the death penalty for all, death for a few or imprisonment for most.

It is a safe assumption based on a cross-section of Berlin reaction to the trial, that the majority of Germans are not crying for blood. One of the arguments advanced by a number of German journalists and lawyers is that the executions might provide the basis for a new German "martyr legend" particularly in the case of Goering, who is still admired by millions of Germans.

Goering, Keitel, Jodl, Doenitz and Raeder, are the soldiers who lost a war and might find glory in death, say Berliners. There is no glory but there is punishment in a life sentence with hard labour.

Only among the Berlin Communists is there a majority opinion that the Nuremberg defendants should die, on the grounds that Germany needs a purge of Nazis guilty of war crimes.—Reuter.

Rio Quiet Again

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 2.

Complete order has been restored in the Brazilian capital after three days of "inflation riots" during which angry crowds stoned and wrecked shops and cinemas in protest against profiteering.

Many food shops and bars opened as usual and football matches and horse-racing attracted large crowds.
Most of the troops have been recalled to the barracks with only occasional military patrols.

The police have left the Brazilian Communist Party's Headquarters which they occupied yesterday morning and most of the 200 Communist arrested have been released.—Reuter.

SPORTS SECTION Pataudi Declares At 469 For 5

London, Sept. 2.
The Nawab of Pataudi, captain of the Indian tourists, was faced with a difficult decision before play began today on the second day of India's match with Middlesex. Heavy overnight rain had left the wicket damp. He had to decide whether to continue batting, giving a chance to Mankad to complete his "double" of a thousand runs and a hundred wickets and Hazare a chance of a double century, or to get the bowlers at once on a doubtful pitch.

He chose the latter course and declared at Saturday's close of 469 runs for five wickets. When Robertson and Brown put on 70 runs in 15 minutes, some doubted the wisdom of his decision but at that total, Mankad, who had been howling well, making the ball turn, claimed Robertson's wicket and one run later, Brown's. Robertson made 25 and his partner 44.

Thereafter, Middlesex was on the defensive and it was not long before wickets began to tumble, five more falling before lunch, which was taken with Middlesex at 110 for seven.

The game started promptly, Amarnath, using sawdust lavishly for a foothold, opening with a maiden to Robertson. He made one ball lift sharply, hitting Robertson on the thigh.

Banerjee took the other end and bowling very short was hooked and cut for two fours in the first over by Brown. After only two overs by each bowler, Mankad bowled one over to enable Amarnath and Banerjee to change ends. Banerjee should have claimed a wicket at 17. Robertson at five attempted to turn the ball to leg and offered a fairly easy chance. Hazare was close in but failed to hold the ball.

Hit In The Chest

At 20, Pataudi brought the spinners Shinde and Mankad in to the attack but the ball was turning only slowly. Brown scored first with considerable luck, edging the ball from Mankad dangerously near Pataudi at slip. At 43, with his own score at 27, Brown hit a ball from Mankad to Shinde at mid-off, the latter completely missing the ball which struck him in the chest. The fifty was up in 47 minutes.

At 70, Mankad got a deserved wicket, when beating Robertson and in his next over, one run later, bowled Brown. A faster ball completely beat Robertson, playing back and hitting his off stump. Brown attempted a tossed up ball past the slip but missed.

No Liberties

Thompson and the New Zealand Test left-hander Donnelly were not allowed to take liberties. The pitch was now drying, a little under the sun and breeze.

At 90, Donnelly, unable to avoid a ball from Hazare which rose sharply, gave an awkward catch to Mankad, which the wicket-keeper at his second attempt. Robins was nearly out the next ball.

Mushtaq at silly mid-off made a good attempt at a snap catch. Yet another catch went begging at 90, Pataudi failing to take a simple slip chance offered by Thompson off Mankad. Two runs later, another kicking ball from Hazare struck Robins a painful blow on the gloves and gave Mushtaq all at silly mid-off a simple catch.

Price was dropped by Banerjee in the deep off Hazare at 104 but was bowled round his legs by Mankad one run later. At 109, Thompson, attempting a third run from a hit off Hazare, was run out by a smart return by Modi.

At lunch, Middlesex were 110 for the loss of seven wickets.—Reuter.

CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATES

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.
Estimates indicate Canadian prairie provinces will harvest 334,500,000 bushels of all grains this year.

Last year's total was 735,300,000 and the 10-year average 745,400,000.

The current crop estimates are 440,000,000 bushels of wheat; 14,000,000 bushels of oats; 155,000,000 bushels of barley; 5,000,000, rye, and 2,400,000 of flax.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. Kai Tak Cricket Record

The Royal Air Force Kai Tak station cricket team have been meeting other Service Units at Kai Tak and in the past six weeks have won all the six games played.

Last Saturday they beat 42 R.M. Commando by 81 runs. Kai Tak scored 214 for two wickets declared, to which 42 R.M. Commando could only reply with 133.

Eve, of Air Force, was top scorer, with 96, followed by Sharpe 74 not out, Swainson 24 and Sheldard 12 not out. Mant was the most successful bowler with 5 for 52. Thomas took two wickets for 31 runs.

Other games played recently were:—Kai Tak beat H.M.S. Tamar (Tamar 60 and 62 for 3 dec., Kai Tak 69 for 3.) In the last innings Kai Tak scored the runs in 27 minutes.

Kai Tak beat H.M.S. Nabcatcher (Kai Tak 134 for 2 dec., H.M.S. Nabcatcher 80 and 56.) Kai Tak did not bat a second time.

Kai Tak beat 44 R.M. Commando (Kai Tak 155 for 3 dec., Commando:—43 and 28).

Kai Tak beat H.M.S. Tamar:—(Kai Tak 195 for 6 dec., Tamar 49).

Kai Tak beat 3 Commando Brigade 11.9:—(Kai Tak 152 3 Commando Bde. H.Q. 120)

MACAO BEAT COMMANDOS

The Macao football team deservedly beat 42 Commando at Sookunpo in the second of their games against Commando teams yesterday by three goals to one after being a goal in arrears at the interval.

Macao had as much of the play in the first half. Winters opened the scoring for Commando through a penalty and just before the interval Macao missed a penalty.

Amarante, Carvalho and Pacheco scored for Macao in the second half.

Tomorrow's Game

Macao meet 44 Commando tomorrow at Chatham Road at 6 p.m. The visitors are making no changes in their line-up.

Finger-Length Finish At Tourelles

Paris, Sept. 2.
Alex Jany of France, holder of the European record for the men's 100 metre free style, defeated Olaf Olsson of Sweden by a finger's length Sunday in the star event of the programme of the Grand Prix de Paris at the Tourelles swimming pool.

The winner's time was 58.7 seconds, but so close was the finish that the judges announced that both Jany and Olsson were credited with the same time.

The clocking matched Jany's time for winning the event last year but it was two seconds slower than his European record.

Halo Hirose of the United States finished third in 59 seconds.

Earlier in the afternoon, Olsson sprinted to victory in the 50 metre free style in 25.6 seconds, edging out Jany, who finished in 25.8 and Hirose, 25.5.

Karen Harup, slim Danish swimming star, scored another double win to bring to four her number of firsts in the two-day meet. She swam the 100 metre back stroke in 1:13 matching the French record held by Monique Berlioux. Second was Gretz Gaillard of Holland, 1:14, and Mile Berlioux was third in 1:19.

Miss Harup also won the 200 metre free style in 2:33.2. Her countryman, Fritz Nathansen was second in 2:35.8. Hanny Termoulen of Holland was third with 2:41.1. Collette Delfmas of France was fourth with 2:49.8.

Amid Hussein Kandil of Egypt won the 200 metre breast stroke, sprinting up the finish after a halfway duel with Maurice Lusien of France. The winner's time was 2:53.7.

Lusien flagged at the end of the 100 metre and collapsed when he was hauled out of the pool. Jean Baptiste Grosborne of France was third with 3:04.

The Hungarian champion, Nandor Tatos, did not show up for the meet, and the men's 400 metres free style was an all-French affair, won by Jean Vallery in 5:11.3. Second was Charles Fourcade, 5:21. Third, Roger le Morvan, 5:36.

Jany's brother, Georges, won the all-Frenchmen's 100 metres back stroke in 1:09 and Lusien was second in 1:12.7.

The girl's 100 metres free style was won by Maria Huybrechts of Antwerp in 1:16.6. Second, Marie Naudin of France, 1:18. Third, Gilette Jany, sister of Alex, 1:20.5.

The Olympic Swimming Club of Antwerp won the 800 metres medley relay race for girls, easily outdistancing a French team. Maria Oeyen swimming the back stroke, and Marie Huybrechts' freestyle steadily increased the lead.

Jany anchored a French relay team that easily outdistanced a Swiss team in the 800 metres.

BRING BACK THE ASHES

Aboard Stirling Castle, with M.C.C. Team, Sept. 1.
It was officially announced today that Norman Yardley, of Yorkshire, has been appointed vice-captain for the tour of Australia and Edrich, of Middlesex, the senior professional.

The selection committee for all matches will comprise Walter Hammond, Norman Yardley and Bill Edrich, with the captain having power to co-opt other members if necessary.

In the Bay of Biscay four destroyers signalled: "Good batting—bring back the Ashes."—Reuter.

RADIO

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1946. STUDIO: RADIO RHYTHM CLUB

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. and 0.15 to 1.10 n.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary, 12.32 p.m.—Band Music and National Songs.

1.00 p.m.—News and Announcements, Weather Forecast.

1.10 p.m.—From the Shows.

1.30 p.m.—Half an hour with Roger Quilter.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

2.30 p.m.—The Empire—Songs and Music of the Empire.

7.10 p.m.—Music of Eric Coates.

7.30 p.m.—Studio: Radio Rhythm Club.

8.00 p.m.—London: Relay—News.

8.15 p.m.—The Melody Lines on ENA.

A.30 p.m.—Songs from the Films.

8.55 p.m.—Waltztime—Under the spreading chestnut tree, Variations and Fugue on an old English Tune.

9.15 p.m.—"Morris" and "An abbreviated version of Edward German's Light Opera.

9.54 p.m.—Close Down.

10.00 p.m.—London: Relay—News.

10.05 p.m.—Dance Music.

10.30 p.m.—London: Relay—News.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENA are recorded, specially for Services Entertainment by the department of National Service Entertainment.

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